

**Minutes of the Waukesha County Criminal Justice Collaborating Council**  
**Wednesday, March 24, 2010**

Judge Davis called the meeting to order at 8:35 a.m.

**Present:**

Judge Mac Davis (Chair)	Karl Held	Brad Schimel	Paul Geisler
Jim Dwyer	Sam Benedict	Dan Trawicki	Joanne Huelsman
Larry Nelson	Kathy Madden	Dan Vrakas	

**Absent:**

Peter Schuler

**Also Present:**

Sara Spaeth	Clara Daniels	Mike Giese	Chuck Wood
Vanessa Allen	Sara Carpenter	Laurel Walker	

**Approve Minutes of January 27, 2010 Meeting**

The minutes of January 27, 2010 were approved with unanimous consent.

**Presentation: Overview of Waukesha County Metro Drug Enforcement Unit and Current Trends**

Wood reviewed his law enforcement resume. He said the current drug threat in Waukesha County is opiates. Waukesha County is an end user community where residents generally consume higher grade marijuana and cocaine because of the prosperity of the community. Methamphetamine use has died off in this area due to laws limiting the sale of pseudoephedrine. Law enforcement needs to remain diligent because the product is being manufactured in bulk in Mexico. Wood said abuse of prescription medications and use of opiates continues to increase in Waukesha County. As of September 2009, Waukesha County had more overdose deaths than in past history. Toxicology reports revealed opiates in 80% of these deaths. The Metro Unit works to educate the public by making public appearances and providing education. Many people begin using oxycontin and switch to heroine when they realize it costs less.

Wood showed a video made by TMJ4 based on a ride-along with the Metro Unit. Wood distributed and reviewed a handout titled *Drug Threats to Waukesha County* dated March 24, 2010. Included in the handout was a flow chart showing the 20 suppliers taken down with Operation Great White. Some of the suppliers have died, some are in the legal system and some have cleared the system.

Wood said some groups in Waukesha County pool their money to buy larger quantities of heroine in Milwaukee County because heroine is not sold in Waukesha County. Almost half of the Metro Unit's time is spent on activities related to diverted pharmaceuticals. Wood explained how the AIDS Resource Center Needle Exchange Program works in Waukesha County. He described the products distributed by the traveling units, the program's ability to distribute Narcan (Naloxone: a drug used to counter the effects of opiate overdose) and the lack of accountability. Schimel said the needle program exchanged 550K needles in southeastern Wisconsin. That is an alarming amount. Users do not actually get a needle but rather a kit that includes everything needed to use heroine except the drug. Users are asked their name and zip code (for marketing purposes) but the information is not verified. The AIDS Resource Center started the mobile unit in Waukesha County because of the high number of users in the county. Nelson asked if the Needle Exchange Program encourages users to stop using drugs? Schimel said people in the program talk to users about getting help and treatment and provide a list of resources. They don't want to push too hard because they want people to come back and get new needles.

Vrakas asked why aren't all Waukesha County communities members of the Metro Drug Unit? Have nonmembers been solicited to join? Wood said there are liaison officers within the nonmember communities that coordinate interactions. Vrakas asked why don't all of the communities join? Dwyer said it is financial. Trawicki explained that the communities have to pay for personnel and cover staffing within their departments. Some agencies ebb and flow in and out of the organization. Waukesha County has one less officer in Metro than normal at this time. Wood said he visits with police chiefs and encourages them to join.

Dwyer asked if the unit works with School Resource Officers (SROs)? Wood said SROs are an amazing asset who generate work for the unit, in particular, in Muskego and Mukwonago.

Wood said a decade ago in Wisconsin heroine had a purity value of just the smallest fraction to 17%. Current purity values are 80-83% so the product is not being cut or mixed as much. Fentanyl is used to cut heroine and makes it stronger and more pure. Schimel said dealers prefer stronger heroine because it gets people hooked more quickly on the drug producing regular customers.

Davis asked where does oxycontin come from? Wood said some sources are legitimate while others secure it through theft, doctor shopping, false prescriptions, family and friends. Marijuana can be grown locally both indoor and outdoor. Davis asked will the legalization of marijuana in other states affect Wisconsin? Wood said the marijuana could be diverted to Wisconsin.

Benedict said this presentation confirms what the legal arena is experiencing.

#### **Update on Creation of Department of Corrections, Division of Community Corrections Day Report Center Model**

Held said beginning next week, the Wisconsin Department of Corrections Day Report Program begins. The program serves felons with intensive AODA needs as an alternative to revocation and features the following components: Intensive AODA Outpatient Program (IOP), restorative justice/victim empathy, life skills/healthy living and day monitoring services. There will be ten to 15 participants per group with an annual population of 60-75 offenders.

Huelsman said WCS provides similar services. Is this a new service? Held said ATTIC Correctional Services will conduct the restorative justice and life skills components. The intent is to intervene before people are sent to prison and to save money. This has nothing to do with the WCS Day Report Center. This is more intensive programming. Referrals are based on violation status and will primarily be for alcohol and drug use. Benedict said he would have preferred the program have a different name because this is too similar to WCS's program name.

Held said a group from the Department of Corrections was formed this week to respond to recent law changes affecting OWI legislation and probation and parole.

#### **Update on Alcohol Treatment Court Fee Assessment & Collection: June 2009 - February 2010**

Carpenter reviewed a handout titled *Fee Assessment and Collection Summary Statistics, June 1, 2009 – February 28, 2010*. She said of the 32 participants enrolled in ATC since June 1, 2009, 27 have been assessed a monthly fee, three have voluntarily withdrawn from the program and five are pending fee assessments. The first chart on page one shows the projected and actual percentage of monthly fees paid by participants. The actual percentages are significantly less than projected mainly due to the current economy and high rate of unemployment. The second chart depicts the overall upward trend of the monthly and total revenue generated by program fees. No revenues were collected the first two months because of delays caused by billing and processing. Collections during the first two months of 2010 equal the amount collected June through December 2009. As of February 28, 2010, 17% of fee revenue had been collected for the

program. The lower than expected revenues are concerning but consideration should be made for the economic downturn, unexpected unemployment and implementation delays. WCS will continue to monitor the fee assessment and collection process and have a better idea of year-end projections. Reports will be given quarterly to the County Board Finance Committee as requested.

Carpenter said most of the money collected is due to the case managers. A current participant suggested he is willing to provide scholarships for future program participants once he graduates. Vrakas suggested setting up a scholarship fund. Carpenter said she recently made a presentation to a woman which resulted in a \$4K donation to WCS. Carpenter applied the funds to the ATC program within the WCS funding.

Madden said when ATC fees were discussed at the ATC Subcommittee meeting, some members had concerns about ATC participants paying in advance and the county diverting the payment to other fines owed to the county. Carpenter said HHS staff will be giving WCS a list of participants' other county financial obligations so case managers can encourage them to be responsible.

Davis said 27 participants are paying fees for a program designed for 50. Carpenter said the program is near capacity at this time.

Dwyer said without this program, it is unknown how many people would have reoffended. The balance shortfall will come out of the HHS budget. The program is saving the county money and perhaps the county needs to invest more into the program.

#### **Update on BJA/CSAT Enhancing Adult Drug Court Services, Coordination, & Treatment Grant Application Submission**

Davis distributed a handout outlining the specifics of the submitted grant application. If awarded the grant, the CJCC will be able to provide more services and double the current capacity. The BJA/CSAT will announce grantees in late summer with programming to begin October 1, 2010.

Vrakas said Waukesha County should market the CJCC to state and federal legislators to increase the chances of getting this grant. Davis said he would ask Luczaj if there is anything that can be done to increase the chances of getting the grant.

#### **Next CJCC Meeting**

May 26, 2010 at 8:30 a.m.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 a.m.